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## WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY.

Among the historians of the older generation, who knew how to temper the scientific method with the philosophical spirit, and who did not disdain the adventitious aid of literary grace in the composition of their works, the great Irishman who has just passed away will always be given a high place. Born in 1838, William Edward Hartpole Lecky achieved distinction at an early age. Only two years after he had taken his first degree at Trinity College, Dublin, he published the group of essays on Swift, Flood, Grattan, and O'Connell, which first gave the public the measure of his abilities. This volume, entitled "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," embodied estimates, at once searching and sympathetic, of the men who stood for Irish nationalism a hundred years ago, when the question of the Union occupied the foreground of political discussion. The successive revisions of this book, the last of which appeared only a few months ago, offer an interesting study of the growing conservatism of the writer, for, although he sympathized with the opposition to the Act of 1800, he accepted it as a *fait accompli*, and his face was set, in his later years, against the home rule agitation which sought in some measure to undo the work of Pitt and weaken the bonds of the United Kingdom. For this course he earned his share of violent abuse from the excited Irish nationalists of the time, and the quiet approval of all philosophical and far-seeing students of human affairs.

The first appearance of the work above-mentioned was followed, two years later, by the "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," while four years after that a second large work was produced having for its title "A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." These works appealed to a far wider public than had been drawn to the essays on Irish leaders, and established the author's reputation as one of the clearest and soundest of modern historians. Mr. Lecky was barely thirty years of age when both these productions stood to his credit, and they have held their place as

standard works upon their subjects for so long a period that it is not easy for men of our younger generation to realize that the years of their author were but sixty-five when their tale was completed a few days ago. He seems to have belonged to as old a generation as that of Mr. Goldwin Smith, for example, but Mr. Smith is now eighty years old, and had achieved marked distinction when Mr. Lecky was but a youngster.

The introduction to the "History of Rationalism" makes the following statement of the author's aim:

"My object in the present work has been to trace the history of the spirit of Rationalism; by which I understand, not any class of definite doctrines or criticisms, but rather a certain cast of thought, or bias of reasoning, which has during the last three centuries gained a marked ascendancy in Europe. The nature of this bias will be exhibited in detail in the ensuing pages, when we examine its influence upon the various forms of moral and intellectual development. At present, it will be sufficient to say, that it leads men on all occasions to subordinate dogmatic theology to the dictates of reason and of conscience, and, as a necessary consequence, greatly to restrict its influence upon life. It predisposes men, in history, to attribute all kinds of phenomena to natural rather than miraculous causes; in theology, to esteem succeeding systems the expressions of the wants and aspirations of that religious sentiment which is planted in all men; and, in ethics, to regard as duties only those which conscience reveals to be such."

The determination thus evinced to recognize the paramount importance of the dictates of reason in dealing with the vexed problems of conduct and religious thought characterizes the entire development both of this work and of the "History of Morals" which soon followed it. Such a programme does not appear very startling to us, but to the public of a generation ago it made Mr. Lecky seem a very dangerous radical. The softening of old prejudices and the dissipating of old dogmatisms which have marked the last thirty or forty years have brought silent but convincing testimony to the clearness of his vision and the essential soundness of his principles.

The next great work of Mr. Lecky was his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." This work embraces four volumes, and their publication falls between 1878 and 1882. The treatment is not chronological, nor does it involve the attention to details found in history of the conventional sort. It is rather, in the author's own words, an attempt "to disengage from the great mass of facts those which relate to the permanent forces of the nation, or which indicate some of the more enduring features of national life." We have, then, in

this work, a philosophical discussion in the best sense, a treatment of English history which deals in the main with political ideas, with social institutions, and with the development of the various forces that make for culture and enlightenment. The work is one which every student of modern English history finds indispensable for his purposes. To American students, in particular, it is valuable for its judicial and dispassionate treatment of the revolt from English rule which made an independent nation of the United States.

Mr. Lecky's two remaining works of importance are his "Democracy and Liberty," dated 1896, and "The Map of Life," dated 1899. In the first of these works he discusses the faults of democracy as they appear in the eyes of a life-long liberal, or, in other words, of a critic predisposed to sympathize with the principles of popular government, but also determined to hold it up to an exalted standard of conduct. The truest friends of democracy are those who, like Mr. Lecky, unsparingly censure its shortcomings, and insist that it can justify its existence in no other way than by making clearly manifest its superiority over the older polities which it seeks to supplant. In "The Map of Life" the ripeness of a scholar's wisdom is brought to bear upon the problems that chiefly press upon the modern world for solution. The book is concerned with the two great themes of "conduct and character," and the author, always prominently a moralist, here becomes predominantly one. Even more than Mr. Lecky's earlier books, this collection of essays places their author distinctly among the small number of great thinkers who have reduced prejudice and personal predilection to a minimum, who have discarded hobbies and are incapable of wild vagaries, and who are essentially right in their view of the questions with which they deal. He is of the company of such men as Mill and Huxley and John Fiske and John Morley and Goldwin Smith—men whose devotion to truth is absolute, and who are incapable of making any sort of compromise with error.

Our account of Mr. Lecky's writings would be noticeably incomplete without a few words about the small volume of "Poems" which he published about ten years ago. It was an unpretentious little volume, and got small attention from the public. Those who took the trouble to mention it in a critical way seem to have taken for granted that a writer of Mr. Lecky's severe philosophical cast could not

compose verses that were worth reading, and to have expressed their opinion without attempting to verify it. To us the volume came as a delightful surprise, for it displayed qualities of grace and tenderness, of deep emotion and nobility of temper that could hardly have been inferred from the author's prose. The verses are reflective, and tinged with melancholy, inspired by the Wordsworthian tradition, and belonging in the same category with those of Arnold and Clough. If we may not linger over these delicate and wistful songs, we may at least find in one of them — "The Dying Seer" — a sort of epitaph for their author, now departed from the community of the living.

"Close the book — the words are written,  
They will stand for good or ill;  
True, the stately palm is smitten,  
But its seeds are living still;  
Darkness gathers round the writer,  
Envious murmurs greet his name,  
But his thoughts will shine the brighter  
In the after-glow of fame."

#### THE REIGN OF THE SPECTACULAR.

In the varied phases of modern thought and activity, the obvious holds unchallenged sway. The deeds that are conspicuous, the ideas that are garish, the literature that is episodic and pictorial, gain the popular favor. The eye of the senses is regnant, — often a substitute for ear, imagination, and reason. Surface-impressions satisfy; "the eyes of our understanding" are dimly enlightened. In the vernacular of the American youth, every entertainment is a "show," whether at the theatre or the church, at home or at school. With all possible tribute to the progress and appreciation of art during the last quarter-century, one must admit that there is a craze for pictures and pageants apart from their essential or even relative value. There is a commercial demand for all grades of illustration, from classics to crudities. No calling, no field of activity, is exempt. The clergyman who uses an angling-line and bait as illustration in his sermon, the "reportorial artist" who haunts the President and "catches five facial expressions" during an earnest address, the prolix hack-writer who produces an emblazoned book of travel in countries that he has never seen, the hostess who entertains by a flaring vaudeville, — all these are alike offenders against dignity and taste. Speakers of renown may find listeners to a discourse upon some scientific or literary theme, but even such are occasionally startled by the inquiry, "Have n't you some lectures with lantern slides?" Privileged to listen to Mrs. Meynell's sympathetic interpretation of Herrick, Vaughan, and their Cavalier companions, I heard, in exit, the following sentences: "Was n't she charming?" "Oh, yes, I was glad to

hear her, but I don't care much now for lectures unless they are illustrated." What, indeed, had this poet-essayist accomplished, if she had not *illustrated* her chosen authors? The true meaning of the word, — to elucidate, or make luminous, — seems almost lost in its exclusive reference to "sense material."

Comment is needless upon the supremacy of the pictorial journal, and upon the scanty discrimination, among the mass of readers, as to literary or artistic merits. Only experience could make credible the fact that in homes, refined in other ways, the "picture section" of the Sunday newspaper is given to the children as amusement, — lofty pabulum for the traditional if not lineal descendants of the Puritans! Lowell's words are relevant: "Good taste may not be necessary to salvation or to success in life, but it is one of the most powerful factors of civilization."

The alliance of picture and text dates back even to the crude wood-cuts of Caxton's "Game and Play of the Chesse" in 1476, and the early broadsides down to Bewick and his successors. Pictorial and literary art have been reciprocally stimulating. Hiram Powers's "Greek Slave" evoked one of Mrs. Browning's most tender sonnets. Giotto's portrait of Dante inspired Lowell to rare verse. The Cenci gave incentive to Shelley's drama and Hawthorne's romance. Many an artist of a later generation has infused fresh vitality into a hackneyed literary model. Millais visualized Effie Deans. Mr. Abbey's character-interpretations have revealed anew the creative genius of both poet and painter. Miss Austen and Mrs. Gaskell have been rejuvenated by Mr. Hugh Thomson's delineations. "Lewis Carroll" could not have foreseen the revival of popularity which would greet his wonderland-child when Mr. Peter Newell should portray the droll fancies of his creation.

Because of the usefulness of such commingled art of a high grade, one must the more deplore the bizarre in text and illustration. Perhaps with prevision of this danger, Wordsworth wrote his sonnet on "Illustrated Books and Magazines," with its warning, —

"Avaunt this vile abuse of pictured page!  
Must eyes be all in all, the tongue and ear  
Nothing? Heaven keep us from a lower stage!"

As a natural means of educating the starved imaginations of children, victims of the lifeless, statistical text-books of the past, as a road to forming word-concepts and moral ideas, picture-studies have been of inestimable value. A few far-seeing students of pedagogy, however, have sounded the alarm against excess of picture-teaching, lest it defeat its end and leave inert both mind and fancy. To cultivate individual ideas, to educe subjective interpretations of life and letters, is the desideratum of all education; such results are often hindered by excess of scenic material.

The fashion of dramatized novels, to keep pace with the melodramatic trend of modern life, is only an extravagant revival of earlier literary custom. Shakespeare dramatized chronicles, traditions, and



the meagre fiction then available. Scott and Dickens were often staged during the years of their first success. A bibliography of Dickens mentions over fifty plays adapted from his works, five versions of "David Copperfield" appearing the year of its publication. "Monte Christo," "Jane Eyre," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are only a few of many familiar examples of long-popular dramatizations. The danger to-day, however, lurks in the motives of the authors. Dickens and Scott and Irving did not write to satisfy an immediate audience. Literary impulse actuated their fiction; pictorial and dramatic effects were interwoven as natural expressions of theme or characters. Within the essence of the life portrayed is the dynamic force, the truly dramatic force, in all literature of highest rank. One can readily recall novels of the past and present, of strong dramatic power, where both action and dialogue were scantily used in direct evidence, but where analysis and interpretation have projected the characters and theme upon the reader's mind with great dramatic force. Of such types are "Daniel Deronda" and "Henry Esmond," "The Scarlet Letter" and "Rhoda Fleming," "The Valley of Decision" and "The Mettle of the Pasture."

In the effort to adapt fiction of the most delicate literary quality to the stage, there is generally a loss of subtle charm, both in characterization and emotional development. To hasten in unveiling the gradual mental processes, in response to the demands of the stage, is to detract from subtlety and strength. After witnessing a few of the popular dramatizations of romance, one can appreciate the dread of Charlotte Brontë when she heard that "Jane Eyre" was to be staged, and her unwillingness to witness it; and can sympathize with the sarcasm of a present-day novelist to her playwright, "I congratulate you upon the success with which you have dramatized the title of my novel."

To justify the excess of melodrama and the dramatized romance, the half-truth has been reiterated, "After all, we go to the theatre to see a spectacle." In gratifying this surface pleasure, which is really only a means to an end, we have forgotten the primal use of the stage for religious and moral culture. There may seem a radicalism in the proposed experiment, in one or two specific cases, to unite the theatre and the church; yet such would be only a return to historical models. The revival of the best Moralities, heralded by "Everyman," will achieve more than passing amusement or merely intellectual culture. The dramaturgic devices in such plays will not submerge the motive and symbolism, and the drama will thus become a potent religious agency, as it was in the days before the reign of Puritanism. The inventions and mechanical devices used in producing "Ben-Hur" occasioned wonder in the world of art and science; the religious element and the personalities, however, were subservient to the glittering pageant, in marked contrast to the simple and soul-stirring miracle-plays at Oberammergau, Brix-

legg, and other peasant villages in Southern Europe.

In the complex mental and social phases of modern life, there are classified interests; and the individual's choice defines his tastes and moral standards. To meet the excessive demand for the spectacular, however, the higher grades of fiction and drama have been pushed aside, and many a promising imagination has been perverted by undue attention to vapid or erotic plays. With anxiety, a manager of loftier aim ventures to offer an occasional work of literary excellence like Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses." This effort to cultivate a better taste is decreed a signal failure by the public, unless the opening night brings a crowded house, frequent curtain-calls, and fulsome praise from critics who deem it their mission chiefly to carp. In contemporary revival of Shakespeare there is insistent hope, for Shakespeare no longer means "financial ruin to the theatrical agent." To satisfy the popular craze for spectacular background, there is often deduction from dramatic simplicity and potency. To reproduce Shakespeare without any illusive charm would be a futile experiment for general adoption. One may cite Edwin Booth's story of his most satisfactory portrayal of "Hamlet" in a small Western town when the scenery and costumes failed to arrive; but this signal victory over adventitious circumstances did not convert him to such custom. Our quarrel is with the abuse, not the decorous use, of scenic art. When Mrs. Fiske appears in "A Doll's House" with a single crude interior scene and one change of simple dress, she so holds her auditors by her grasp and revelation of the tragic discord between Nora and Thorwald that they forget to make those rude preparations for departure which stigmatize our "nation in a hurry."

As an influence to counteract melodrama and sensationalism, one might suggest a revival of the best comedies of the past and adaptation of fiction with gently satiric vein. Shakespeare's comedies are ever popular. Why not more frequent presentation of Molière and Goldsmith and Sheridan? Under the witty cleavage of wholesome satire, many of the excesses of current art and fashion would disappear. Mr. George Meredith has well emphasized the effect of comedy upon sensationalism: "Thus, for want of instruction in the comic idea, we lose a large audience among our cultivated middle class that we should expect to support comedy. One excellent test of the civilization of a country I take to be the flourishing of the comic idea and comedy; and the test of true comedy is that it shall awaken laughter. . . . You see Folly perpetually sliding into new shapes in a society possessed of wealth and leisure, with many whims, many strange ailments, and strange doctors. Plenty of common-sense in the world to thrust her back when she pretends to empire. But the first form of common-sense, the vigilant comic, which is the genius of thoughtful laughter, which would readily extinguish her at the outset, is not serving as a public advocate."

Novels of society offer excellent material for dramatization; but those should be chosen which will educate as well as amuse. Mr. Howells's farces are always successful. Why would not many of his novels, if dramatized with skill, offer enjoyable comedy? "The Landlord at Lion's Head" and "The Kentons," without further enumeration, contain pictorial elements cleverly interwoven with subtle wit; while underlying all elements is the true love for honest humanity. American fiction has reproduced, with scenic brilliance, pictures of varied sections which might well allure the dramatist. The social contrasts in large cities have as yet been merely outlined. Why should not the tragedies and comedies of "the other half" afford scope for drama as thrilling and corrective as its oral and written recital by Mr. Riis?

The student of history is not depressed by the flaunting symptoms of current life and literature. Under different aspects, in varied ages, there have been like excesses of fashion. After the reign of euphuism and the later age of poetic artifice, there came reactions, renewed devotion to simple fundamental truths. Satiated with the spectacular, there are indications to-day of a tendency toward a saner life. In many communities, nobler standards already rebuke mere affluence and gaud. There is a general recognition of Nature's restorative for the strain of city life, — a life melodramatic in its seething streets by daylight not less than in its illusive forms around the foot-lights. Surviving the artificial and the sensational rises the Excelsior of the true artist, — the creation and illumination of the vital. Elements of such endeavor are cemented in Mr. Garland's ideal for individual and universal service: "Life is the model, truth is the master, the heart of the man himself is the motive-power."

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY has done a marked service to all students and practitioners of literary criticism, as well as to all who are occupied, whether as students or as teachers, with the higher reaches of the art of rhetoric, by the preparation of his recent volume of "Loca Critici" (Ginn). The work is a chronologically-arranged catena of excerpts and complete documents illustrating the history of literary criticism from Aristotle to Arnold. The editorial matter is slight, consisting of notes, the work done in translation and condensation, and the selection of significant passages. In the matter of selection, there is room for much difference of opinion, and we should have been glad to find within the covers of the volume a larger representation of the modern critics in other languages than our own. But the work had to be kept within bounds, and its usefulness is so great that we are not disposed to cavil over the omissions. Aristotle, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, are the writers most extensively represented, nearly one-half of the work being devoted to these five men. For most purposes, this volume will do as a substitute for a fair-sized library of original authorities, an economy which we should be ungrateful not to appreciate.

## The New Books.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF A NOTABLE LITERARY LIFE.\*

It is not given to every man to live such a life as that which closed when Richard Henry Stoddard passed away in May of the present year. To say nothing of having the poetic gift, few indeed have the stamina, the energy, the divine enthusiasm which carry them over the stony places and enable them to win an honorable and permanent place in the guild of poets. To few has been granted the privilege of knowing, and knowing intimately, so many of the men who made our literature during three score of years. He knew Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Poe, and nearly all of the famous New England group; he was the intimate friend of Bayard Taylor, George Boker, and Buchanan Read; he was the friend and counsellor of a host of younger writers, such as Stedman and Howells. When he went to New York to live in 1835, the city had not spread far above Canal Street, and swine roamed about on Broadway. The growth of New York in his life-time, however, is no more wonderful than the development of that literature of which New York became one of the important centres.

Mr. Stoddard began the preparation of the present volume some seven years ago. In the spring of this year the book was finished and sent to press. But before its aged author had seen it in type he had passed away. The work of editing has been ably performed by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who has added some important notes, a chapter on "The Last Years," a brief bibliography, and a good index. The volume is enriched with a half-dozen illustrations, among which are copies of some admirable photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard taken for the Authors Club in 1902. The large-paper edition contains in addition a number of facsimiles of letters and manuscripts from the poet's valuable library.

The story of Mr. Stoddard's boyhood, while not without its parallels, is most pathetic. Successively clerk at an oyster bar, errand boy, legal copyist at less than a dollar a week, newspaper office-boy, tailor, book-keeper in a brush and bellows factory, blacksmith's apprentice, iron moulder, and carriage painter, he still

\* RECOLLECTIONS, PERSONAL AND LITERARY. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. With an Introduction by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.





plagiarist, though he was somehow, at the same time, always original.

Mr. Stoddard had a high opinion of Boker, the dramatist, who, like Mrs. Stoddard, never became as well known as he deserved to be. Boker wrote thus to Mr. Stoddard of his "*Francesca da Rimini*":

"Of course, you know the story,—every one does; but you, nor any one else, do not know it as I have treated it. I have great faith in the successful issue of this new attempt. I think all day and write all night. This is one of my peculiarities, by the bye: a subject seizes me soul and body, which accounts for the rapidity of my execution. My muse resembles a whirlwind: she catches me up, hurries me along, and drops me all breathless at the end of her career."

More than once Mr. Stoddard insists, with justice, that a poet should not be judged by an absolute present-day standard, but should be read in connection with his time. He applies this to Longfellow, the spirit of whose verse belongs to an earlier period. Read "by the glimmering twilight of American literature," Longfellow deserves the high reputation which he at one time possessed. Halleck's poetry, too, considered in relation to its time, must be called remarkable.

Not the least interesting and touching passages in the book are those relating to the poet's home-life. His admiration for his wife was immense; yet Longfellow told him that he rated her literary abilities none too highly. Her fiction,—"*The Morgesons*," "*Two Men*," and "*Temple House*"—he believed to be "the most original and powerful novels ever written by an American woman." Of their homes,—at No. 46 Third Street, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street, at the old No. 181 Thirteenth Street, and in Fifteenth Street, east of Stuyvesant Square,—he speaks with tenderness; and of the death of Willy Stoddard, even after the lapse of forty years, he is unable to write without betraying great emotion. That he was intensely proud of his son Lorimer, the brilliant young dramatist, is evident.

"He was thought to be a clever lad, was Lorimer Stoddard, though he had the good sense not to think so himself. He was tall for his age, slight of build, addicted to reading everything except poetry, for which he cared nothing, greatly to the joy of his father, who thought that there were altogether too many poets."

The all too brief Introduction, written by his friend of over forty years, Mr. Stedman, dwells on the brave and manly struggle of the young artisan to become a poet; on his devotion to the intellectual life; on the modesty of Stoddard and his group in not heralding their own praises; and on his unselfish counsel to

his younger brethren of the craft, to whom he thus passed on the favors he himself had received as a young man. It is a worthy tribute to a heroic soul, a warrior who fought a good fight, who at the same time "knew himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme," and whose best work is his enduring monument.

CLARK SUTHERLAND NORTHUP.

#### SOCIAL ORIGINS AND PRIMAL LAW.\*

Lewis H. Morgan may almost be called the founder of American ethnology. He was a bold, original, and independent thinker. His theories produced a sensation, and set scores of investigators to work. His fate has been most curious. While everyone assigns him notable rank as a scholar, and must read his writings, few if any of his theories are actually held, as he presented them, by present-day scholars. His work on "*Systems of Consanguinity and Terms of Relationship*" was a marvel of laborious and painstaking industry; its appearance marks an epoch; but its conclusions are probably repudiated by every modern student.

Morgan, McLennan, Lubbock, Howitt, Fison, Westermarck,—these names flash to the mind when Social Origins are mentioned, or when such words are spoken as gens, clan, phratry, exogamy, totemism, and communal marriage. And, probably, most students of ethnology and sociology find their heads whirling at the memory of their efforts to bring some order out of the disorder and confusion and inconsistency of the writings on the primitive family and marriage.

What is totemism? How did it arise? What is a gens or a clan? What is a phratry? How did they arise? What is exogamy? Why do "lower peoples" disapprove of marriage between persons who, from our point of view, are not debarred on account of relationship? Mr. Andrew Lang, in "*Social Origins*," takes up these and similar questions, and in so doing gives a review of the theories which have been advanced by the long list of writers from Morgan and McLennan to Crawley. The book has special value for two reasons: first, because it gives some new ideas, and, second, because it aims to bring about a more definite and consistent use of terms. While different authors are not agreed upon the meaning of words like

\*SOCIAL ORIGINS. By Andrew Lang.—PRIMAL LAW. By J. J. Atkinson. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

*totemism* and *exogamy*, we must expect confusion and uncertainty in discussions regarding them.

Mr. Lang was impelled to write the book by the fact that the late James Jasper Atkinson, whose mother was Mr. Lang's aunt, left at his death an unpublished manuscript upon "Primal Law." Mr. Atkinson was born in India, of Scottish parents. While he was still a young man, he settled in New Caledonia, where he spent the greater part of his life. In that archipelago he became greatly interested in native life and customs. He at first worked alone, but later became acquainted with the works of other students in ethnology, being particularly attracted to writings regarding primitive social organization. In preparing Mr. Atkinson's manuscript for the press, Mr. Lang was led to re-study what has been written upon such lines. The result is his part of the book before us. We shall not consider it at length, but shall merely indicate some of the special points which he makes. Several of these are the direct result of Atkinson's argument. Mr. Lang claims that exogamic tendencies probably existed before totemic names; after the totemic name is fixed, the exogamic tendency became accentuated; the class system of nomenclature has reference to generations, to relative age, rather than to actual kinship; the phratries are later than the exogamous totem-gentes and are produced by their amalgamation, rather than earlier and producing them by cleavage; totem names are not born in the gens, but are imposed from outside, often being nick-names, even terms of reproach or contempt. This last point is perhaps distinctively Mr. Lang's. To its support the author brings some curious nicknames applied to English villagers, and some Sioux Indian totem-names. We confess that at first thought it seems highly unlikely that a totem-gens should accept, and use for itself, a term applied—perhaps contemptuously—by outsiders. Nor does it really seem to have been done among the English villages mentioned. It may be that Hillborough men call the men of Loughton "cuckoos"; is it *true* that the Loughton men have accepted the name and use it among themselves? As to his Sioux evidence, Mr. Lang's argument compels the belief that it needs to be re-examined in the field. Are "hide-scrappers" and "dung-eaters" really totem names used and recognized by the totem-members themselves; or, are they not truly contemptuous nicknames applied by the outsider who gave Mr. Dorsey his original

list? Of course, Mr. Lang is justified in using the material as he does until its force is weakened. While it is accepted, his suggestion is novel and interesting.

Returning now to Mr. Atkinson's paper, we find it important and original. He begins with the query *why* brothers and sisters may not marry, *why* they must avoid each other. The origin of this avoidance he seeks, not among savages or primitive men, but in the life of non-human animals. He aims to reconstruct the life of man's anthropoid ancestor. In the sex jealousy of the father in the little wandering group, he finds the basis of exogamy, of non-marriage between the brother and sister. He then traces the social progress of this anthropoid form, step by step, in a way that is for the most part natural and reasonable. His first steps appeal strongly to us. The original and absolute control of the father; the driving out of the young males; the way in which first one (the youngest) and then all the young males were tolerated; the social effect of this tolerance; the resulting exogamy, introducing foreign females into the group; the prohibitions and avoidances (*a*) of sister and brother, (*b*) of patriarch and captured females—fathers-in-law and daughters-in-law,—and (*c*) between mother and son, are clearly and rather satisfactorily shown. What is not equally well brought out is the rise of the gens, with clear female descent and headship, which really precedes the form of gens with clear male headship and descent. Some of the difficulties and weaknesses of the latter part of the discussion might perhaps have been overcome if Mr. Atkinson had lived. His "Primal Law," as it stands, is an ingenious and novel argument, which will assist us—as it has assisted Mr. Lang—in answering some difficult fundamental questions more simply and naturally than they had before been answered. FREDERICK STARR.

#### REMINISCENCES OF A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.\*

A very agreeable and entertaining collection of sketches illustrative of the American Civil War and its varying episodes may be found in the volume written by General John B. Gordon, formerly of the Confederate Army, and entitled "Reminiscences of the Civil War." These recollections cover the entire period of the war;

\*REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By General John B. Gordon, of the Confederate Army. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



and they take the several forms of history, anecdote, and critical comment, such as might well have distinguished a camp-fire gathering of the leaders of the two contending armies during that struggle. General Gordon is one of the few general officers of that war who now survive; and, fortunately for the purposes of such a work as this, his opportunities for gathering and preserving the *ana* of the whole period have been exceptionally good. Among the first to enlist in the Southern army, and achieving early promotion and frequent enlargements of his field of action, his service continued to the very close of the war. He and the men under his command were participants in the first battle of Bull Run, and held prominent position in such contests as Malvern Hill and Antietam; they reached Gettysburg in time to help turn the tide of battle on the first day, and took part in guarding the Confederate retreat across the Potomac; they experienced the full stress of the sanguinary fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, engineered the surprise which the Federals suffered in the morning at Cedar Creek, and shared in the flight of the Confederates at night; they joined in the last great effort of Lee and his men in the works at Petersburg, and conceived and carried out the capture of Fort Stedman, the last spasm of Confederate aggressive action before the surrender. The man of quick wit and keen acumen, who passes successfully through such a maze of strenuous experiences, must of necessity have an entertaining tale to tell, and it has been told in this volume with a spirit and in a form which will give exceeding pleasure to his readers. Sample chapters from this story, which have appeared recently in the pages of one of the magazines, and have been widely read, well illustrate the general character of these "Reminiscences."

There is no asperity in the tone which General Gordon assumes in his recitals. The past is not forgotten, and it is remembered and discussed without apologies; but it is for the United States and her people of the present that the former soldier writes, and with a gaze turned toward the nation and the nation's people of the future. The leading and dominant spirit of the book is a desire to honor and glorify the patriotic and honorable manhood which struggled through the momentous contest of the Civil War, and without any emphasis upon the color of the uniform with which that manhood was clothed. It would be difficult to say upon which side those soldiers fought, to

whose valor or gallantry Gordon would ascribe the higher praise. It needs no other acquaintance with him than that afforded by these reminiscences, to discern in his chivalrous nature

"That stern joy which warriors feel  
In foemen worthy of their steel."

There is no false or insincere tone in the language in which he lauds and magnifies the American valor which waged the Civil War — on the one side successfully, on the other without avail. He does not write with the view of overlooking or obscuring the issues involved in the war; he states them fairly and temperately, as follows:

"The dominating thought of the North and of the South may be summarized in a few sentences. The South maintained with the depth of religious conviction that the Union formed under the Constitution was a Union of consent and not of force; that the original States were not the creatures but the creators of the Union; that these States had gained their independence, their freedom, and their sovereignty from the mother country, and had not surrendered these on entering the Union; that by the express terms of the Constitution all rights and powers not delegated were reserved to the States; and the South challenged the North to find one trace of authority in that Constitution for invading and coercing a sovereign State.

"The North, on the other hand, maintained, with the utmost confidence in the correctness of her position, that the Union formed under the Constitution was intended to be perpetual; that sovereignty was a unit and could not be divided; that whether or not there was any express power granted in that Constitution for invading a State, the right of self-preservation was inherent in all governments; that the life of the Union was essential to the life of liberty; or, in the words of Webster, 'Liberty and union are one and inseparable.'"

His summary of those issues emphasizes the Americanism which he sees distinguishing the motives of the actors on both sides.

"Truth, justice and patriotism unite in proclaiming that both sides fought for liberty as bequeathed by the Fathers, the one for liberty in the Union of the States, the other for liberty in the Independence of the States."

He does not undertake to argue anew the questions which led to the assumption of these antagonistic points of view; he thinks such argument would now be useless and superfluous. It is rather by way of explanation than argument that he refers to the views then held by the Southerners, in one instance quoting from the speech of a Southern statesman, as indicative of the education in national politics which the Southern soldiers had received. The position of the Southerners was there assumed to be one "not of aggression but purely of defence"; and in support of the assumption of sovereignty by the Southern States, reliance was placed upon the mythical "declaration of

New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia, when they entered the Union," that those States had reserved something from their obligations to the Union. But these suggestions have apparently no polemic purpose; they are offered in illustration of the author's proposition that the conflict was between two antithetic types of one original Americanism, and in the same spirit in which he finds satisfaction in the reflection that the constitution of the "Confederate States" was "so nearly like" the "old American Constitution." The clearest remembrance which he retains of the war and its events, and the strongest conviction which he entertains concerning its results, are that the American character was thereby tested, chastened, and strengthened; so that out of the conflict he draws reassurance for the future of the Republic.

"The stability of popular government depends far more upon the character, the individual personal character, of its people, than it does upon any constitution that could be adopted or statutes that could be enacted. What would safeguards be worth if the character of the people did not sustain and enforce them? The constitution would be broken, the laws defied; riot and anarchy would destroy both, and with them the government itself. I am not assuming or suggesting that this country is in any present danger of such an experience; but of all the countries on earth this one, with its universal suffrage, its divergent and conflicting interests, its immense expanse of territory, and its large population, made up from every class and clime, and still to be increased in the coming years, is far more dependent than any other upon the character of its people. It is a great support to our hope for the future and to our confidence in the stability of this government, to recall now and then some illustration of the combination of virtues which make up character, as they gleam with peculiar lustre through the darkest hours of our Civil War period. That war not only gave the occasion for its exhibition, but furnished the food upon which character fed and grew strong."

When an active participant in the Confederate war looks upon the past and the future of the Republic with such patriotic optimism, we seem to be nearing the time when the actors on both sides in the great contest can reach a common ground from which to observe their own past experiences.

The same calmness of judgment enables General Gordon to estimate at their true worth the characteristics displayed by Lee, Jackson, and others of the Confederate leaders. His opportunities for knowing and studying these men were exceptionally good, and his portraiture of them is clear and enlightening. Lee and Jackson, in particular, will be better understood and appreciated than before, by those who shall read General Gordon's pages.

No class of these war-memories is recited with a keener zest by General Gordon than those in which is manifested the manly and knightly courtesy shown by the soldiers on each side toward those upon the other. It is apparently with delight that he fills his pages with incidents exhibiting the chivalry of true soldiers; many of them occurring within his own knowledge, but many others told from hearsay. By the same token, the narrator writes himself down a man of innate chivalry. Not only in the knightly demeanor of officers toward their leading antagonists on the battle-field, or when capturing prisoners, or under cartel, but in the secret visits of both officers and soldiers across the lines, in the "swapping" by pickets of newspapers and tobacco, in the ceasing of firing in unusual contingencies, and in the fair notice given of the renewal of hostilities, "Hello, there, Johnnies, get into your holes, we're going to shoot!" General Gordon finds the dominance of the native American chivalry. But in all these, the cynic will probably find, as cynics have found heretofore, that it was "a *very* Civil War."

The purely military comments, descriptions, and criticisms in this volume will attract and interest General Gordon's readers. He pictures the opening scenes of the battle of Antietam, which, he says, "left its lasting impress upon my body as well as upon my memory," in these words:

"Vigorously following up the success achieved at South Mountain, McClellan, on the 16th day of September, 1862, marshalled his veteran legions on the eastern hills bordering the Antietam. On the opposite slopes, near the picturesque village of Sharpsburg, stood the embattled lines of Lee. As these vast American armies, the one clad in blue and the other in gray, stood contemplating each other from the adjacent hills, flaunting their defiant banners, they presented an array of martial splendor that was not equalled, perhaps, on any other field. It was in marked contrast with other battle-grounds. On the open plain, where stood these hostile hosts in long lines, listening in silence for the signal summoning them to battle, there were no breastworks, no abatis, no intervening woodlands, nor abrupt hills, nor hiding-places, nor impassable streams. The space over which the assaulting columns were to march, and on which was soon to occur the tremendous struggle, consisted of smooth and gentle undulations and a narrow valley covered with green grass and growing corn. From the position assigned me near the centre of Lee's lines, both armies and the entire field were in view. The scene was not only magnificent to look upon, but the realization of what it meant was deeply impressive."

The author's recollections of Gettysburg present themselves in a series of pictures, of which the following is a specimen:



"The fiercest struggle is now for the possession of Little Round Top. Standing on its rugged summit like a lone sentinel, is seen an erect but slender form clad in the uniform of a Union officer. It is Warren, Meade's chief of engineers. With practised eye, he sees at a glance that, quickly seized, that rock-ribbed hill would prove a Gibraltar amidst the whirling currents of the battle, resisting its heaviest shocks. Staff and couriers are summoned, who swiftly bear his messages to the Union leaders. Veterans from Hancock and Sykes respond at a 'double-quick.' Around its base, along its sides, and away toward the Union right, with the forces of Sickles and Hancock, the gray veterans of Longstreet are in herculean wrestle. Wilcox's Alabamians and Barksdale's Mississippians seize a Union battery and rush on. The Union lines under Humphreys break through a Confederate gap and sweep around Barksdale's left. Wright's Georgians and Perry's Floridians are hurled against Humphreys and break him in turn. Amidst the smoke and fury, Sickles, with thigh-bone shattered, sickens and falls from his saddle into the arms of his soldiers. Sixty per cent of Hancock's veterans go down with his gallant Brigadiers Willard, Zook, Cross, and Brooke. The impetuous Confederate leaders, Barksdale and Semmes, fall and die, but their places are quickly assumed by the next in command. The Union forces of Vincent and Weed, with Hazlett's artillery, have reached the summit, but all three are killed. The apex of Little Round Top is the point of deadliest struggle. The day ends, and thus ends the battle. As the last rays of the setting sun fall upon the summit, they are reflected from the batteries and bayonets of the Union soldiers still upon it, with the bleeding Confederates struggling to possess it."

But it should not be supposed that these reminiscences are as largely serious as the foregoing comments might be taken to intimate. Our author shines as a *raconteur*. The lighter and more humorous sides of even serious situations are always luminous to him, and the liveliest and most amusing anecdotes throng his pages. The sprightliness of the camp-fire enlivens nearly every chapter, and the fun is always of that genteel geniality which depends in no whit upon vulgarity. The reviewer who would give examples of the wit which General Gordon enjoys, sufficient to illustrate his capacity for appreciating the humorous, would be in danger of surfeiting his readers with an embarrassment of riches. One anecdote may be selected to serve as a specimen, — that of the *ante-bellum* "Debating Society" in Georgia. Two waggish youths in the society, chancing to be made a committee to select a question for debate, determined to amuse themselves by choosing a subject expressive of incomprehensible nonsense, to be debated by themselves with profound though mock seriousness. The question selected was, "Whether at public elections should the votes of faction predominate by internal suggestions, or the bias of jurisprudence?" How the leaders debated this

with "resounding rhetoric and rounded periods," how the other boys painfully tried to follow the course of the great argument, and how the president of the society floundered in attempting to "sum up the arguments," will be gathered from General Gordon's pages, as he tells us how the odd story came to solace and amuse his weary hours when convalescing from serious wounds received on the field, and how it remains one of the well-remembered episodes of a sanguinary experience. With such medicine as this, it is no wonder that the mercurial spirit of the wounded officer survived all the hardships of a prolonged and terrible war, to illumine the days of peace in his native land with the story of his memorable life.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

#### SOME TYPES OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.\*

The books noticed below, diverse as they are, nearly all serve to illustrate the fact that the religion of the English-speaking peoples is undergoing a change. While this movement is of course part of one affecting the whole of civilization, it is being carried forward independently, in different quarters, and with decidedly different results. In the course of evolution, when physical conditions change, it is not usually the most elaborately specialized animals which leave descendants. Perfectly and minutely adjusted to a given environment, these wonders of their time fail utterly when confronted by altered circumstances, while more plastic and simple creatures succeed. The organized religions of the world, regarded by themselves, impress one in different degrees by their completeness, logical coherence, or visible display. In the struggle for existence it might readily be supposed that such things as these, combined with great antiquity, would be causes of success; but as a matter of fact it

\*RELIGION AS A CREDIBLE DOCTRINE. By W. H. Mallock. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE LAW OF LIKENESS. By David Bates. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. By William Adams Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DIVINITY AND MAN. By W. K. Roberts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JESUS' WAY. By William De Witt Hyde. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE SPARK IN THE CLOUD. By Jabez T. Sunderland. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

GOD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. By T. B. Strong. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

OF RELIGION. By Richard Rogers Bowker. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

looks rather as if the coming religion would be a child of doubt, conflicting opinions, and disorganization.

Mr. Mallock's work on "Religion as a Credible Doctrine, a Study of the Fundamental Difficulty," takes up the arguments of various religious apologists, and discusses them critically at considerable length. To say that the criticism is destructive, is to use a mild expression; the theological arguments are pulverized, scattered to the four winds, and covered with ridicule. It is worth while to illustrate this statement by a quotation:

"When he [the theist] sets out with telling us that the purpose of God in creation is most surely and intimately revealed to us in the production of sentient creatures, he is thinking of the lives of sentient, of conscious individuals. He is thinking, for example, not of sparrows as a species, but of each separate little bird, when he says that not one of them falls without its maker's knowledge; and it is still more evident that of man he is thinking in the same way. The whole meaning, the essence, of the theist's doctrine of God is his doctrine of God's love for the individual human soul. Christ did not die, according to the Christian's idea of his death, in order to preserve the peculiarities of the Teutonic race or the Celtic, or to save the soul of any corporate body. The Church, no doubt, is spoken of as the divine Bride; but the Church is nothing if not composed of individuals; and, except as related to the life and conduct of the individual, God's love is nothing also, as every theist knows. . . . The scientific view which our modern apologists appropriate is not even analogous to their own. It is a monstrous and horrible inversion of it. How does the fact that the weak, the vicious, and the criminal transmit their tendencies to their descendants with such effect and certainty that the latter, if left to themselves, die of their own unfitness, justify God in having made them unfit at all? If the unfit are thrust into the world, it may well be that they should be thrust out of it, and the process of thrusting them out may be admirable exercise for the fit; but to the unfit themselves, who never asked to be born, the God who created them is either a dolt or a monster, so far as we judge of him by the light which the process of evolution throws upon him" (pp. 172-173).

The author explains (p. 8) that in speaking of religion he assumes it to involve an assent to three fundamental propositions: (1) that a living God exists who is worthy of our religious emotion, (2) that the will of man is free, and (3) that his life does not cease with the dissolution of this physical organism. After showing, for the most part in a lucid and convincing way, that the arguments advanced by theologians in favor of these postulates are unsound, he turns round and proceeds to annihilate Professor Huxley and Mr. Herbert Spencer with complete success. In the following gentle manner is Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics" lecture dismissed:

"None of 'the wretched little curates,' at whose apologetics he delighted to sneer, ever committed himself to an argument more transparently and more feebly false. In the first place, what is less honest or more unscientific than the manner in which he begs the question, by confining the term 'cosmic process,' which naturally suggests and includes all the processes of the universe, to the single process of selection, or the survival of the fittest? And yet on this procedure his whole contention depends. He confines the term 'cosmic' to this one particular process, in order that he may represent any process which is opposed to this one, as being a process which is opposed to the cosmic also — a process by which, within a cosmos essentially natural, man builds up for himself an artificial world which is independent of it. To call this pitiable piece of card-sharping with words and ideas sophistry is to pay it a high compliment" (p. 269).

Mr. Mallock's final conclusion (to which the present reviewer heartily assents) is that we may accept the fundamental postulates of religion without being in a position to exhibit their scientific validity. No genuinely monistic philosophy is possible, other than a mere mental abstraction.

"Let us remember that we may know something — that we may increase our knowledge indefinitely — of many portions of existence; but that by no intellectual device can we fit all the portions together. If we try to comprehend them all in a single system of philosophy, we will find that in explaining one part we have to leave another inexplicable; — that philosophy, in fact, is like a coat which we are able to button across our stomach only by leaving a broken seam at our back. We must learn, in short, with regard to the deeper things of life, that the fact of our adopting a creed which involves an assent to contradictions is not a sign that our creed is useless or absurd, but that the ultimate nature of things is for our minds inscrutable" (p. 287).

The other books before us appear to be of minor importance, and may be discussed more briefly. In "The Law of Likeness" Dr. David Bates shows how, partly through some interestingly described experiences in West Africa, the author was led to abandon a Calvinistic type of Christianity and to adopt a spiritual creed which did not seem to be contradicted by the facts of history, science, and every-day experience. "The Heaven of our Hope is distinctly foreshadowed by the Kingdom of God that is within us. In what we know even now, as the life of the spirit — in our higher thoughts' appreciation of the manifest operation of God; in the untiring joy of our seeking after Him, the evergrowing desire to know His Way, and to participate in the fulfilment of His Purpose — we have certain revelation of the life to come." Thus in this work, as in Mr. Mallock's, the justification of religion is found in the subjective field.

"The Essence of Christianity," by Mr. William Adams Brown, is an historical study of the definitions of Christianity. The author seems rather to discount the value of his own researches as a contribution to religious thought when he says at the end: "What the theology of the future will be like in its details it is too soon to predict. But of one thing we may be sure. It will be a theology for the people. It will have its roots deep in life, and will utter its message in language so simple and direct that a layman as well as the theologian can understand it."

"Divinity and Man," by Mr. W. K. Roberts, is stated on the title-page to be "An Interpretation of Spiritual Law in its Relation to Mundane Phenomena and to the Ruling Incentives and Moral Duties of Man. Together with an Allegory Dealing with Cosmic Evolution and certain Social and Religious Problems." While it contains some good ideas, it appears to me to be mainly nonsense. It is recommended to certain of the orthodox, as an illustration of what some of their own doctrines would look like if approached without favorable bias.

"Jesus' Way," by President DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College, is an attempt to set forth the teaching of Jesus, unhampered by the theological trappings which usually cover it. It is a reasonable and even inspiring little book, though here and there one finds what seems to be a false note or an exaggeration.

"The Spark in the Clod," by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, deals with evolution from the religious standpoint, and shows that the tendency is from the lower to the higher, that man has risen instead of fallen, and that in this fact lies our hope for the future.

"God and the Individual," by Dr. T. B. Strong, is a defence of organized religion, against such "individualistic" notions as are held by Dr. James. There is a great deal about the early customs of the church, but from the Jamesian standpoint it is to be feared that this has "nothing to do with the case."

"Of Religion" is a little book of "The Arts of Life" series, by Mr. R. R. Bowker. The author sums up as follows: "And whether we think only of the life that now is, or also of the life that is to come, whether the pathway of being seems to any one of us to lead to the shut or to the open door, it is in the supremacy of the higher man, in the fulfilment of the supreme art of life, that life on earth is indeed worth the living."

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

#### A MARTYR OF SCIENCE.\*

Every intelligent man or woman must have a lively and sympathetic interest in the story of the almost superhuman struggles of a great genius who, amid severe trials, domestic, physical, and religious, made a multitude of epoch-making discoveries, any one of which would now-a-days command the instant admiration and applause of the world. Such a genius was Galileo, a satisfactory biography of whom, in the English tongue, has now first appeared from the pen of Mr. J. J. Fahie and the press of James Pott & Co.

For the past twenty-five years, Professor Favaro, of the University of Padua, has devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of the life of Galileo, and to the collection of his writings. At the present time the Italian Government is issuing, under his direction, an edition of Galileo's works, in twenty large volumes, the first dozen of which have been printed. All of the material collected by the Italian professor has been courteously placed at the service of Mr. Fahie, who has also had access to the best of former publications, including the extensive work of Albèri, which appeared in sixteen volumes in the years 1842-56.

The first twenty-five years of Galileo's life are passed over by his biographer in as many pages; in them he is pictured as an ardent, disputatious, and headstrong young man whose refusal to take with easy compliance the capsules of Aristotelian dogmatics prescribed for him from day to day by the University professors brought him into great disfavor with those worthies, and earned him the sobriquet of "The Wrangler." That some of this spirit may be attributed to heredity is probable from the following extract from the writings of his father, Vincenzio:

"I, on the contrary, wish to be allowed freely to question and freely to answer without any sort of adulation, as well becomes those who are sincerely in search of truth."

After several unsuccessful endeavors to secure a University professorship, Galileo obtained such an office at Pisa in July, 1589, before he was twenty-six years old. The salary was only sixty-five dollars per annum, but he was expected to augment it by giving private lessons. Here were made his famous experiments on falling bodies, the results of which

\* GALILEO. His Life and Work. By J. J. Fahie. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co.



led to excessive bitterness on the part of his Aristotelian colleagues. After three years the situation became intolerable, and he resigned, accepting soon after a similar place at Padua. This professional seat he occupied for eighteen years, displaying extraordinary ability and versatility. This period is specially marked by his re-invention of the telescope, and his discovery with it of the mountains of the moon, the moons of Jupiter, the "servitors" of Saturn, etc. Our author gives some facsimiles of Galileo's MSS., showing his drawings and notes on the satellites of Jupiter, and his sketches of Saturn. A common story about his observations of Saturn is that when the appearances now known to be rings vanished (because turned edgewise to us) Galileo was so disturbed that he never directed his telescope to the planet again. But the researches of Favaro have completely disproved this, showing that Galileo observed Saturn assiduously, and drew some sketches so true that it is astonishing that he did not perceive what the very drawings plainly suggested, namely, that the planet was surrounded by a ring.

These discoveries brought Galileo great renown, as well as much trouble from the continual necessity of defending them against the malignant attacks of his enemies. A snare was skilfully laid for him, and he was led to express opinions as to the bearings of his scientific doctrines on the Scriptures. Thus he was brought into direct conflict with the Roman Curia, and the hand of the Inquisition was laid upon him. For thirty long years he was never free from the pressure of this iron hand. Mr. Fahie has endeavored to give a faithful account of the happenings of these tedious years, quoting freely from official documents and private letters.

Upon the black background of Galileo's sufferings from physical illness and mental distress there stands out the lovely figure of his daughter, the nun Maria Celeste, who corresponded with him continually, and brightened the hours of his gloom by her loving devotion. She continually addresses him as "Dearest Lord and Father," and is full of solicitude for his welfare: the other nuns have their patron saints, but she needs none, since she has her father to confide in; in one letter she expresses a desire to die, so that in the next world her prayers for him may have greater efficacy.

This ministering angel passed away when her father was seventy years of age; he felt that he was soon to follow; he seemed to hear her call-

ing him; but eight long years intervened before his weary spirit took its flight.

Having given an admirable account of Galileo's private life and of his various discoveries, Mr. Fahie adds a description of the exquisite "Tribuna di Galileo," erected in Florence sixty-odd years ago, in which are stored priceless instruments and other relics of the great master and his times. He also appends a full bibliography and a short index. The volume is illustrated by about twenty full-page plates and a few small cuts, and is very legibly printed.

HERBERT A. HOWE.

#### RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FINANCE.\*

The controversy over certain proposed currency and fiscal reforms, which has been waged with unparalleled vigor during the last decade by certain economic writers as well as in the public press, has doubtless led more than one timid observer to the belief that, within the fields of public and private finance at least, scientific conclusions are impossible and speculation is the only guide. Yet students of economics will doubtless agree that these financial controversies have had other than merely negative results. Not only have scientific research and popular argumentation done much to free the intellectual atmosphere from certain mists which had befogged the public mind, but, as one after another cloud has been cleared away, the investigators themselves have discovered much solid ground on which they could meet.

Let us take as an example the question of bi-metallism. While the reviewer has no statistics to support his assertion, he ventures the statement that if ten years ago a poll of economic teachers and writers in this country had been taken, it would have been found that a majority of them were inclined to favor, if not openly to support, international bi-metallism. To-day, that poll would undoubtedly show a large majority to be, for one reason or another, in opposition to such a policy. Indeed, within the last few months the leading scientific advocate of international bi-metallism in this country has publicly declared that certain changes in the production of the precious metals which have taken place within

\*THE PRINCIPLES OF MONEY. By J. Laurence Laughlin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MONEY AND BANKING. By William A. Scott. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Davis Rich Dewey. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

LEGAL TENDER. A Study in English and American Monetary History. By S. P. Breckinridge. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.



recent years have caused him to change his former views concerning the necessity of a double standard.

Such a change in the trend of scientific opinion as well as in monetary legislation has doubtless caused satisfaction to no one more than to that veteran economist, Professor James Laurence Laughlin, who for some years carried on, almost alone, the battle among scientific students in behalf of the gold standard. Since 1886, when the first edition of his "History of Bimetallism" appeared, he has continued his advocacy of the single gold standard for this country, in various articles, books, and reports, which have without doubt aided materially in the attainment of that end, as well as in establishing the author's right to be considered as America's leading authority in monetary science. Not content with his former achievements, Professor Laughlin has now planned a series of works covering the entire field of money and banking, which is so comprehensive in its scope and so thorough-going in its plan of execution that it must constitute the author's life-work; indeed, he confesses that he has doubts as to whether "the plan is ever finished."

It is the first volume of this *opus magnum*, which the author entitles "The Principles of Money," which is now before us. The author believes that much of the confusion and uncertainty that have resulted from the attempts to state monetary theories and to carry them into practice has arisen from the failure to discern clearly the principles that govern the value of money and determine the prices of commodities. Especially is this true of those writers who adhere to the classical quantity theory of money, viz., that "the value of money, other things being the same, varies inversely as its quantity." Accordingly, Professor Laughlin's statement of the principles of money is very largely devoted to a refutation of this false doctrine, as he considers it to be. Indeed, his book might well have been entitled, "The Quantity Theory of Money," since there is scarcely a chapter in it which does not attempt to point out the false logic involved in this theory or the failure of the theory to explain the facts of actual life.

In the first chapter, which deals with "The Functions of Money," the author takes sharp issue with Professor Menger, who maintained that the function of money as a medium of exchange antedated its use as a standard of values. This our author denies, and he submits considerable historical evidence to support him in his contention. The question of priority is not important in itself; but as Professor Laughlin attributes much of the false reasoning of the quantity theorists to the failure to distinguish between these two functions, his own treatment receives logical support from the claim that the prime importance of money as a standard of values was recognized from the time of its first use. His lengthy review of the Standard question leads him to reject on grounds of abstract justice, as well as of practicability, all the standards proposed by various writers for securing justice in the

case of deferred payments, such as the multiple standard, the corn standard, the labor standard, etc. All of them, as well as gold and silver, fail, because they all assume that justice can be done by regulating prices through changes in the quantity of the circulating medium. "A perfectly just standard of deferred payments is not possible," the author concludes. The solution of the problem is to be found in the realms of expediency; and expediency has decided in favor of the gold standard.

The author's treatment of Credit is decidedly original, and so complete as almost to confuse the reader. He finds the essence of credit to be, not confidence but the element of futurity. Its basis is goods, not money; and its great service to a community is that it furnishes the machinery by which a large part of general wealth, or goods, is converted into general purchasing power. Distinguishing between "normal credit," which is "the coinage of goods, or property, into present means of payment in amount no greater than the value of the marketable goods, or property, owned by the borrower," and "abnormal credit," in which the amount is greater than the value of the goods owned, the author proceeds to show that normal credit merely enlarges the field of exchange by increasing purchasing power to the full extent of the bankable property. It is the same as if there had been an increased production of goods, and does not affect in any way the general level of prices. Abnormal credit, on the other hand, creates a false demand for goods. It raises the general level of prices the same as if the demand had been genuine, and a supply of goods is brought forward in consequence. Then the bubble is pricked; the demand is seen not to be real, and the supply of goods is in excess of real demands. Liquidation follows, at prices which will not cover the amount of the obligations. It is in this way that crises are produced, according to Professor Laughlin.

Several years ago, in reviewing the second volume of Professor Nicholson's "Political Economy," (THE DIAL, June 16, 1898), the present reviewer called attention to the fact that this author's defense of the quantity theory laid especial emphasis on the claim that the growth of credit transactions in modern times required an increase, *pari passu*, of metallic money to act as reserves. Professor Laughlin says of this argument:

"The effect of an expanding use of credit in demanding more specie reserves has had a very slight effect upon the world's value of gold and through it upon prices. . . . The reserves in cash are used as a test of, not as a limit to, the amount of currency which can be issued. . . . The order of events is this: first, a transaction in goods, next the appearance of credit forms arising out of the transactions; then, the collection of that amount of specie found by experience to be needed to keep up a continuous test of the solvency of the credit in terms of the standard."

In his treatment of "Deposit Currency" Professor Laughlin follows the lead of the late Professor Dunbar, borrowing, indeed, from that author the argument that the great use of deposits as currency

to-day had dispelled all dangers of contraction, as well as rendering of little account the gains, made much of by many writers, from having an elastic currency. The only gain would be the providing, for small transactions, of a medium of exchange more convenient than coin.

To the ordinary reader there will seem to be something like false logic in Professor Laughlin's argument that while "the loans a bank can make are limited by the amount of its reserves," and "a fall in reserves restricts the purchasing power which can be created in the form of deposit currency, following from loans based on goods," yet "it is not relevant to the main question to say that the deposit currency is limited by money reserves." Without arguing here the question as to which is cause and which is effect, when the relation of reserves, loans, and deposits is so intimate as the foregoing sentences indicate, is it not within the truth to observe that one of these factors acts as a limit to the other? Professor Laughlin's explanation of the paradox is that, "while at any one moment the amount of reserves actually held does limit the then existing loans and deposits, yet it is perfectly clear that, as more good loans are offered year by year, the banks will provide more gold by changing a fractional part of their increasing resources — which rise *pari passu* with their liabilities — for additional supplies of gold." Yet is not this just what the quantity theorists urge, viz., that an increased use of credit demands an increased amount of specie? The safe argument, and the most convincing, is of course the one on which all mono-metalists fall back, viz., that the increased production of gold since 1850 has so enlarged the volume of that metal that one need not fear that bank reserves, as well as other monetary demands for specie, cannot be met from this supply.

The author's elaborate treatment of tables of prices and index-numbers seems scarcely necessary to the development of his subject, or even to prove his point that "many of the suggestions as to the measurement of prices have a squint toward some means of arriving at changes in the value of money, — and the causes thereof, — and they seem to imply the acceptance of the quantity theory of money." Suffice it to say that the author's conclusion is in favor of the simple unweighted average, as he says: "It is more important to have a large number of goods quoted in the price-tables than to attempt accurate calculations of the proper weights to be attached to each article."

In his lengthy chapter on the history of the quantity theory, with its numerous references to and quotations from many writers, past and present, perhaps the most common error which our author discovers is the confusion of money as a standard of values with its function as a means of payment. Whenever the first function is held in mind, the reasoning of these writers seems to be sound; but when they begin to treat the amount of money in a country as the total demand for goods, a false theory

of prices is developed. In his elaboration of "The True Theory of Prices," he shows that the general level of prices is determined by the same forces, constituting supply and demand, which go to determine the price of any single article. Goods are exchanged for goods. Their value is expressed in terms of gold; and sometimes, but not always, gold or some other article acts as a medium of exchange. If gold is the standard commodity in which prices are expressed, all exchanges, no matter what the medium of exchange may be, refer themselves to this standard commodity whose value is determined in the manner already described. Both the monetary and the non-monetary demands for gold aid in fixing its price, which is in nowise dependent on the quantity of the circulating medium. In fact, the adjustment of value between gold and goods, — what the author terms "the evaluation process," — has been effected antecedent to the exchange process. "The quantity of the media of exchange is a result, not a cause, of the evaluation between gold and goods, and therefore cannot have been the means of fixing prices." The real nature of this exchange process is well illustrated in international trade, where it is universally recognized that the quantity theory in its usual form does not hold; that goods are exchanged for goods, and usually no medium of exchange other than bills of exchange are used. Therefore a movement of gold, so far from being the causes of changes in the general price-level and thus causing exports or imports, if it does take place, is a result of these movements of goods. "The arrival of a gold balance in any one commercial country no more lowers the world value of gold in the markets of that country than would the price of the existing supply of wheat be lowered if one of the places of storing wheat should be changed from Chicago to Buffalo; for if the existing demand for wheat and the existing supply of wheat remain unchanged, it is only a matter of convenience where it is stored."

Naturally enough, Professor Laughlin does not agree with the late President Walker, and other writers, that an increase in the amount of money by gradually raising prices acts as a stimulus to industry and brings prosperity. The only case where general prosperity results from such an increase, he believes, is when, as in the case of the great gold discoveries, the increase of the standard metal is itself an increase of actual wealth, just the same as in the case of a discovery of iron or coal deposits. In any other case, the increase of the medium of exchange, if it affects prices at all, does so by means of depreciation, and the false stimulus given to industry is followed by acute depression. Only the shrewd speculator, who knows that the high prices were temporary, has gained. Holding that the fall of prices in the last quarter-century has been due to progress in the industrial arts, which has increased the productivity of industries, the author asserts that "through the general decline of prices the laboring classes have, as a matter of fact,

profited by the tremendous industrial progress of the world." In regard to the amount of money needed by a country, Professor Laughlin's advice to legislators may well be quoted: "First assure the permanency of the standard, then remove all shadow of doubt as to the immediate convertibility of the medium of exchange into that standard, and the expansion and contraction of the media of exchange (i. e., the currency) can be, with confidence, left to take care of itself."

Professor Scott's work on "Money and Banking" is far less ambitious in character than the one just reviewed. The author's main purpose was to furnish a good elementary treatise on these subjects for use as a text in colleges and universities. This he has succeeded in doing. His definitions are simple and clear, and his statements of monetary principles are usually exact. The treatment of Gresham's law, and the explanation of the reasons why gold and silver and paper concurrently circulate in this country, are especially good. It is unfortunate that the author has not always made use of the latest reports, as there are numerous inaccuracies in his statements of facts, especially in his description of the coinage systems of the chief commercial countries. Perhaps the most striking feature of the book, and that which gives it especial value as a text, is the amount of space given over to a description of the forms, processes, and methods of exchange. This attention to commercial processes and machinery is doubtless due in large measure to the author's recently acquired interest in higher commercial education, and it certainly makes the book a valuable means of giving instruction in the practical aspects of these subjects. There is comparatively little attention given to theory. Professor Scott, like Professor Laughlin, expresses his disbelief in the quantity theory of money, which he asserts "will not bear analysis and the tests of logic and facts." He claims that the doctrine of demand and supply is only a description "of a process through which the value-determining forces work," and not an explanation of the way prices are determined. He rests his theory of prices entirely upon the value given to the commodity standard by the estimation of the people who have made it the standard, because it has proved to be the most useful for this purpose. Price is simply "the numerical expression of the ratio of exchange between the value of the standard and that of commodities." The author's survey of the banking systems in the leading countries closes with a comparison of the free banking systems of the United States and Canada with the centralized systems of Europe. Though acknowledging that any discussion of the respective merits of the two systems must be carried on in the light of the actual conditions and experiences of the people concerned, the author nevertheless favors the free banking system under American conditions. The Canadian system of note-issue he regards as ideally the best, but thinks "it would probably be difficult to employ it

in a country like the United States, on account of the responsibility which it places upon the stronger banks for the conduct of the weaker." The chapter on "The Theory of Bimetallism" seems to the reviewer the weakest in the book. The author states the theory of the bimetalists fairly enough, and apparently accepts their argument concerning the compensatory action of the double standard as sound doctrine, "admitted by all." His fault with the theory lies in his belief that the dearer metal would still continue to be used as the standard in the case of long-time contracts at an enhanced valuation as compared to the cheaper metal. But does not the bimetallic theory assume that a certain quantity of money is needed in order to maintain prices at a given level?—in other words, the quantity theory which Professor Scott has rejected. The closing chapter, on "The History of Bimetallism," affords a more cogent argument against the bimetallic standard than does Professor Scott's theoretical treatment.

For many readers, more progress will be made toward an understanding of our present monetary situation, as well as of our fiscal system, by turning from these theoretical controversies to Professor Dewey's admirable historical survey of our financial experiences as a nation. The need of such a work was imperative, and those persons who knew the author's reputation for thoroughness greeted with delight the publishers' announcement. Nor have the earlier expectations been disappointed. It is surprising how much information has been packed into these five hundred pages of text, and that, too, in such a way as to preserve a pleasant narrative. Each chapter is equipped with a full bibliography, and other helpful aids are found in the introduction and appendix. The statistics are carefully prepared and intelligently and scientifically arranged,—no easy matter when dealing with financial affairs, where systems of accounting and classifications are constantly changing. The diagrams also are very skilfully drawn, and are truly helpful in understanding the trend of fiscal affairs. The author does not undertake to point out the mistakes in our fiscal policy, but seeks rather to interpret the past in the light of the experiences of that time. While this is undoubtedly a safe policy to pursue, and may be of some advantage to the teacher who desires to use the book in his classes and yet desires to put his own interpretation on financial happenings, it is a source of regret that the very obvious lessons furnished by some chapters in our financial history could not have been indicated by a wise guide for the benefit of the immature reader. Departing somewhat from scientific definitions of the word Finance, Professor Dewey makes financial history broad enough to include some consideration of our monetary systems. This is almost a matter of necessity, rather than of deliberate choice, since our monetary legislation has been so interwoven with our fiscal policy that an attempt to separate them for treatment would lead to wrong conclusions.



There is, unfortunately, not space here to review even hastily all the chapters of this book, and we are obliged to content ourselves with a very brief reference to a few of the main incidents in the narrative. The continental currency, which is so often assailed, Professor Dewey calls the "culminating incident in a half-century of financial experience," and he rightly holds that the criticism of such issues should not be based on "what is possible among a people properly grounded in the principles of monetary experience," but should proceed from a knowledge of the views held by the politicians of the time concerning paper money, and from a consideration of the lack of power in Congress to adopt any other expedient. The author's review of Hamilton's administration of the Treasury is on the whole favorable to the Secretary. He admits that Hamilton's management of the debt was not successful, but he agrees with Professor Dunbar in the claim that the reliance on sinking funds was not due to Hamilton's belief that "compound interest could be made to supply the place of an adequate revenue." His mistake was merely due to his relying on a surplus when no such surplus, in fact, appeared. Gallatin, on the other hand, receives less commendation. He is accused of a vacillating policy, especially in his attitude toward the necessity of internal duties during the war. There is no doubt that Gallatin's policy was less aggressive than that of Hamilton. He had taken office, committed to a policy of retrenchment in expenditures and a reduction of taxation. His advocacy of internal taxes at times, and his reluctance to lay them at other times, was due to no change of policy, but to necessity, or the absence of it; while Hamilton favored an extension of the Federal fiscal system for political reasons. Gallatin's failures were in large measure due to the lack of financial acumen on the part of his superiors in office, and to the jealousy of his party allies.

The author is somewhat of an apologist for Secretary Chase. He admits that Chase was not a student of finance, but points out that his appointment was similar in this respect to preceding ones, made from among the leading politicians of the day. He makes much of Chase's inherent dislike of paper money, and but little of his weakness in finally accepting the dictation of Congress in this matter. He calls the issuance of legal tender a "striking illustration of the unsympathetic relations of a Cabinet minister with the legislative branch," and pronounces it "a remarkable commentary upon the methods of financial legislation at this period," but apparently does not consider that this lack of sympathy was due to a distrust on the part of Congress of Chase's ability as a fiscal leader. The long and at times bitter controversy which took place at the close of the war in regard to the question as to whether the United States bonds could be redeemed in greenbacks, and as to whether or not these bonds were, or should be, liable to taxation by the States, shows clearly the difficulties involved in creating any form

of government investments which rests on a different basis than other property. It inevitably creates a privileged class, and, even though this privilege may have been purchased by an acceptance of lower rates of interest at the time, this fact is soon lost sight of, while the enjoyment of the privilege is a fact which is constantly forcing itself upon the public attention.

Professor Dewey falls into the popular delusion, though in an exaggerated degree, in attributing the railway legislation in the Western States to the Granger agitation. That the two movements had a common origin in the discontent of the farmer, is not to be doubted; but as a matter of fact, in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, — the States chiefly responsible for this regulative legislation, — the Granger movement followed rather than preceded the effort to control rates through the legislatures. The chapters dealing with the silver and tariff legislation of the '90's has been handled in a scholarly manner, and with an effort to give an unprejudiced account and to let the facts speak for themselves. Perhaps for this very reason, the simple recital of the occurrences makes the strongest possible argument against the currency inflation of this period. The treatment of the Spanish War period, and of the more recent events, seems less satisfactory. Apparently the author was unwilling to pass judgment on matters that have scarcely become history.

The history of the Second Bank of the United States constitutes probably the most important topic in the financial, if not the political, history of this country between the close of the second war with England and the outbreak of the Civil War. There are doubtless few students of either economics or history who have felt that our information in regard to this famous institution was such as to enable us to say with any degree of certainty as to just how great were its services as a fiscal machine to the United States government, or even as to whose feet, Andrew Jackson's or Nicholas Biddle's, should be laid the charge of having destroyed it. All students, therefore, will welcome the careful work of Professor Catterall on this subject, especially as its author has had the advantage of using some hitherto unused material, viz., the manuscript correspondence and papers of the Bank's most famous president, Nicholas Biddle. But though the use of this material has thrown much light on the history and management of the Bank, we cannot say that it has changed in any considerable degree our former views as to the wisdom of its management or the extent of its political influence. In spite of the fact that the evidence gathered by Professor Catterall proves that Mr. Biddle possessed many claims to be called a brilliant financier, it also goes to show that he was an unsafe leader; and the judgment of Mr. Horace White, that "nobody at the present day considers Biddle a good banker," is sustained. Neither is our belief that the Bank meddled in politics, to its own and



the country's detriment, shaken. It is true that the author has shown that Biddle entered politics very reluctantly, and that the Bank was drawn into the political arena and was obliged to fight for its existence; it nevertheless remains true that it exerted a dangerous if not corrupt influence in political affairs, and that if Jackson's attack was based on ignorance, Biddle's resistance to it led him into measures of a purely vindictive sort, and such as were harmful to the public interests. One important point has been cleared up beyond controversy, and that is that Henry Clay had very little to do with the Bank's attitude toward the administration. Biddle first attempted to keep out of politics altogether; then, seeing that this was impossible, he endeavored to win the support of the administration by various friendly tactics, and only as a last resort he very reluctantly joined the National Republicans in their war on Jackson and his political advisers. It is this fact, that the Bank was forced into politics against the will and strenuous efforts of its autocratic president, which causes us to hesitate to accept Professor Catterall's conclusion that there can be no reason for asserting that a central bank which plays so important a part in the financial and commercial life of England, France, Germany, etc., would not be of equal value to the United States; and a careful reading of his own work does not allow us to accept his further statement that "the Bank possessed no political power." The value of the central bank to the governments of the countries named needs not be questioned, and it may even be admitted that similar services could be rendered by a central bank to the United States government; but the question of the desirability of such an institution is one to be decided on in view of many circumstances, political as well as fiscal. It can scarcely be doubted that a President hostile to banking monopolies, — like Mr. Bryan, for instance, — would feel it incumbent on him to interfere with the management of a fiscal institution of this sort; and it is also easy to infer that such interference and hostility would cause the officials of such an institution to oppose such a policy by participating in politics if necessary. Nor will all authorities acknowledge Professor Catterall's claim that "a great bank with a large capital under its control can meet local demands much more easily and safely than a small bank." We have already mentioned Professor Scott's preference for the "free banking system." The truth of the matter is that the knowledge of banking is so much greater to-day, and other conditions are so different from what they were in 1836, that the history of the Second Bank of the United States does not throw much light on the question as to whether or not a centralized banking system would now be a good thing in this country. That such a bank would be more conservatively managed than the Second Bank was under Jones, or even under Biddle, goes without saying; on the other hand, the state and private banks are to-day immensely superior to those of Jackson's day.

Miss Breckinridge, in her work on "Legal Tender," has endeavored to discover through a study of English and American monetary history, (1) what organ of government has exercised the power of conferring on money the legal tender quality; (2) what kinds of money have had the legal tender quality bestowed on them; and (3) why this power has been bestowed. The answer to the first question is that it was originally a royal prerogative exercised in a nearly arbitrary manner, in spite of some protests on the part of the Commons, from 1066 until the period of the Commonwealth. The courts having declared certain coins lawful money, debtors were obliged to receive them at their legal value in settlement of debts, even when these were contracted at a time prior to the declaring of the coins "lawful and current money." This decision in the case of "Mint Monies" (43d Elizabeth) has formed the basis of subsequent decisions in both the English and American courts. In regard to the much debated question as to whether or not the framers of the Federal Constitution intended to prohibit the emission of bills of credit having legal tender power, the author holds that the Convention itself intended to leave the matter in doubt.

"All that can be said as to the interpretation of that silence is that, although there was a strong and well-nigh universal dread of paper issues, there was a stronger dread of too narrowly limiting the powers of the new legislature; and that there was neither a very definite nor a unanimous opinion as to the effect of striking out the clause, or as to the extent of the power granted."

Professor Dewey, in the work already reviewed, arrives at practically the same conclusion. Arguing from the legal maxim, *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, Miss Breckinridge claims that the act of 1873, which prohibited the further coinage of the silver dollar and stated the legal tender of the gold coins and that of the subsidiary silver, by its failure to mention the silver dollar took away its legal tender quality. In this opinion she is not supported by her teacher, Professor Laughlin, whose chapter "On the Origin and History of Legal Tender" is in the main a lengthy summary of Miss Breckinridge's work. The results of the author's study as applied to the most important question of this character which has ever come before the courts of this country, namely, the legality of the Legal Tender acts of Congress during the Civil War, are opposed to the final decision of the Supreme Court. The bases of this decision, she says, "are large considerations of public policy, of constitutional interpretations, of judicial policy, rather than strictly legal considerations. The power to bestow the quality of being a tender in private transactions has been adjudged an incident to sovereign powers vested in Congress similar to the ancient prerogative money power of the English Crown." Even stronger than this is her statement in the concluding chapter, that "by an extraordinary departure from both legislative and judicial precedents, an act as tyrannical as any act of

Henry VIII. in dealing with his coins found legislative and judicial sanction."

It is interesting to compare with this the opinions on this question of two leading authors whom we have already quoted. Professor Laughlin is even more emphatic than Miss Breckinridge in his disapproval of the decision.

"The arguments of the Court in the last legal-tender case, followed to its logical conclusion makes the existence of a written constitution of no effect, and breaks 'down the barriers' which separate a government of limited from one of unlimited powers. The people of the United States are no longer protected from the medievalism of unlimited power over money by any guarantees except those of an enlightened public opinion."

Professor Dewey, on the other hand, expresses himself as satisfied with the decision in these words:

"Popular judgment on the whole was favorable; lawyers and constitutional commentators were slowly coming to the conclusion that the interpretation of the Constitution must rest upon a broader basis than that of the debates of 1787."

M. B. HAMMOND.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Leading figures  
in American  
literature.*

Last January, Colonel T. W. Higginson gave a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute upon the subject of American literature. "Their essential plan was that of concentrating attention on leading figures, instead of burdening the memory with a great many minor names and data." Colonel Higginson has now, with the help of Mr. H. W. Boynton, recast these lectures into a book intended (although by no means exclusively) for the use of schools, and entitled "A Reader's History of American Literature" (Houghton). The work falls into ten chapters, and is illustrated by autograph letters in facsimile and by a few old title-pages. The autograph letter from Emerson to the author affords a characteristic illustration of the serene optimism of the Concord sage. The letter is dated 1864, and its recipient is lying in the hospital, his usefulness as a soldier being at an end. And Emerson writes him cheerfully as follows: "If we lose you from the field, it is excellent to have a second and better arm. You will come back to so many old studies with the basis and the rhetoric of new experience. So I am forced to wish you joy in any view I take of your position." The special interest in this book is supplied by the reminiscent and personal element provided by the senior author. Its special defects arise from the same cause, for both the enthusiasms and the prejudices of Colonel Higginson find free expression. As a consequence of the enthusiasms, we take for granted the somewhat exaggerated estimates of Margaret Fuller, Helen Hunt Jackson, and Emily Dickinson; as an illustration of the prejudices, we may cite the astonishing opinion that "no one ever did more than Poe to lower the tone of literary criticism in this country." We note the inaccuracy that "in 1774 the first and second Continental Con-

gresses met" in Philadelphia; and we would suggest the fact that Bryant was still living as the probable explanation of the omission of his name from the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." For the readable qualities and the literary charm of this book we have only praise; Colonel Higginson could not be dull if he tried, and his collaborator is a writer whose work is always done intelligently and gracefully.

*Literary, political,  
and biographical  
miscellaneous.*

A gentleman's essays for gentlemen's reading — so one might characterize Sir Mount Stuart E. Grant Duff's "Out of the Past" (Dutton). These two volumes of papers and addresses, by the author of "Notes from a Diary," contain some things worth preserving, and others, in the shape of book-reviews and brief obituary notices, that call less urgently for republication in book form. In matters of Church and State the author shows himself much at home. His article on "Manning and the Catholic Reaction," reprinted from the "Edinburgh Review," is an admirable summary. The writer's breadth of view and freedom from bigotry is indicated by his approving reference, elsewhere, to Henry of Navarre, who "became a Catholic and remained a Protestant." Years of service in the Colonial Office, in the House of Commons, and as Governor of Madras, have so richly stored the author's mind that his septuagenarian reminiscences cannot fail to entertain and instruct. "Recollections of the House of Commons, 1858-1881," and chapters on Dean Stanley and Walter Bagehot, both friends of his, are, with the essay already named, perhaps the best things in the collection. We note with approval what he has to say against aggressive territorial expansion, against militarism, and against protection. But when, turning from politics and economics, he takes Matthew Arnold to task for rating Emerson's essays as the most important prose work done in English in this century, and protests that he himself can find nothing in Emerson's prose which he "should even put alongside the Hyperion of his friend and neighbour Longfellow," we must part company. An incidental censure of buckram binding for books will meet with the disapproval of all who have had experience of the undurability of leather and ordinary cloth. But his own volumes, that is the two under review, are well bound in parchment and pasteboard.

*More studies in  
colonial history.*

To the large number of praiseworthy monographs emanating primarily from the class-room must be added Mr. W. Roy Smith's study of "South Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-1776" (Macmillan). The treatise is based on the plausible assumption that the beginning of the independence of the American colonies must be sought, not in the era of 1760, but from the very foundation of each colony. In South Carolina, this evolution took the shape of a prolonged contest between the representatives of the

proprietary or prerogative interests and the representatives of the masses. These differences were to a large extent reflexes of the contest in the Old World between prerogative and people. The constant popular encroachment upon the proprietary faction in South Carolina culminated in the political and peaceful revolution of 1719, which converted the province from a proprietary into a royal colony. The contest is presented in the various forms it assumed, such as the quit-rents and the land frauds, together with the universal and ever-present dispute between Governor and Assembly over the public finances. One chapter gives a clear and readable description of the machinery of a colonial government in the province in its various functions. The chief weakness in the system is found to lie in the impossibility of instituting government in the backwoods in the form devised in councils of the Old World and promulgated in commissions, statutes, and instructions. It was to be supposed that Mr. McCrady had said the last word on colonial South Carolina; but this author, by treating of one phase and doing it well, has made a real contribution to the literature on the subject.

*The history and the meaning of notation in music.*

Musical libraries have been enriched in the last few years by the publication of a number of books designed to explain some of the complexer things that go to make up the technical structure of modern music, as well as some of the higher æsthetic problems connected with it. The representation of musical sounds in writing, called musical notation, — from *nota*, a mark or sign, — is a thing so commonplace, so universal, so apparently simple, that we are apt to overlook the fact that our staff, with its variously shaped "notes," and all that goes to convey a composer's thoughts to the world, are the outcome of centuries of experiments and gradual improvements. In "The Story of Notation" (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons), Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams is shown to be a clear and sound thinker on musical subjects and an able expositor of the complications that enmesh many aspects of them. He points out that the roots of our modern musical system lie so deeply embedded in antiquity that it is impossible to trace the early history of its notation without reference to the Greek system from which it has sprung; and this involves the use of certain words, found in ancient treatises, which are as unfamiliar to modern musicians and Greek scholars as the technicalities of modern musical structure are to the general public. Much information has been gathered by the author that has hitherto been difficult of access; and considerable skill is shown in the condensation of the narrative, as well as the clearness with which facts not easily made plain to the modern point of view are here set forth. The book will appeal to musicians who have a curiosity to get behind the outer veil of sensuous sound upon the reasoned foundations that give to music its power of interpretation.

*Perils and preservation of the home.*

During the year 1902-3, four lectures on Christian Sociology were delivered by Mr. Jacob A. Riis before the Philadelphia Divinity School; and these lectures are now published under the title of "The Peril and Preservation of the Home" (Jacobs). This will explain why the style of the book is rhetorical rather than literary, and why its substance is religious rather than scientific. Upon the preservation of the home, says Mr. Riis, depends the vitality of our republic. It is not necessary to prove it, he says, because "we know that it is so, that it has been so in all ages; that the home-loving peoples have been the strong peoples in all time, those that have left a lasting impression upon the world." And our present poor citizenship is a product of the wretched environments in which the majority of men live, — their lack of a "home" in the best sense of the word. The causes of this state of affairs he finds in human selfishness as shown in various ways, especially in the tyranny of capital and labor, and the weakening of religious restraints. But "our sins of the past" have been partially counteracted by our recent awakening to the fact that there is a moral duty imposed upon us to rescue the alums, to provide better tenements as homes for our poor, to abolish child-labor, as a means of preserving these homes. The interest of the book lies largely in Mr. Riis's intimate knowledge of the conditions which he describes, — his enthusiasm in the work to be accomplished compensating in some measure for the none too systematic treatment of the subject.

*The borderland of economics, ethics, biology, and sociology.*

As Mr. Ely states in the preface to his "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society" (Macmillan), the field traversed belongs to that general borderland where economics, ethics, biology, and sociology meet. Conscious of his limitations in time and space, he aims to be suggestive rather than exhaustive; to give his readers a general idea of the proportionate parts the various factors play in evolution of industrial society. With this end in view, he begins by surveying broadly the successive stages through which society has passed before it reaches the conditions favorable to an industrial economy. Although the line of development which he adopts has little that is new in the way of theory to add to the work of other economists, his treatment is extremely careful and is fortified by statistical statements of supplementary and independent interest. Certain problems of industrial society suggested in this general survey are treated in separate chapters, where the author shows himself conversant not only with the opinions of a very large number of sociological and economic writers, but also with the actual conditions of to-day. He touches on the vital questions of competition, trusts, monopolies, municipal and national ownership, social progress, the concentration of wealth, public expenditures, and industrial adjustment in general. The book



contains some admirable chapters, — among them an analysis of the Steel Trust and a summary of the United States Industrial Commission's Report on Labor. Mr. Ely's style lacks conciseness, and for this reason his readers must exercise a little patience in following his thought and argument.

*Admiral Porter,  
as a Great  
Commander.*

A very readable account of the naval operations along the lower Mississippi and Red rivers during the Civil War is contained in several chapters of the life of Admiral Porter, which Mr. James Russell Soley has written for the "Great Commanders" series (Appleton). The material is derived largely from the official records of the Naval War Office. As the author remarks, the work of Porter was not of the dashing or dramatic order likely to catch public attention, as was that of Farragut at New Orleans, Du Pont at Port Royal, or especially of Winslow on the "Kearsarge"; but it demanded even a higher degree of patience, attention to details, and a broader grasp of an extended situation to be dealt with. Porter's familiar *penchant* for rash speech, which frequently precipitated him into hot water with both the authorities and his friends, is attributed to an over-honesty of character and a rare straightforwardness. The author also admits a frequent inconsistency in Porter's views at different times. The volume, both in the abundance of historic matter presented and in giving facts instead of fulsome eulogy, is decidedly superior to many of the biographies appearing in the various "series" at this time.

*The history  
of famous  
assassinations.*

Many are the threads on which have been strung the beads of historical incidents of note, that they might attract the attention of the general reader; but seldom has there been a stranger thread than that used by Mr. Francis Johnson in his "Thirty Famous Assassinations" (A. C. McClurg & Co.). In this book are described assassinations that have grown out of the general conditions of the various periods of western history, from that of Philip of Macedon, in 336 B.C., to that of King Alexander and Queen Draga in the present year. The author has selected those "which either had an important and political bearing on the world, or on the nation immediately affected, or which left a profound impression on the imagination of contemporaries and posterity." The American subjects are Presidents Lincoln and McKinley; the assassination of President Garfield is omitted as growing out of the aberration of a single diseased mind, and having no marked political significance. When there have been several noteworthy assassinations growing out of one general condition, a typical example has been selected. The stories are well told and the book is a compact presentation of some of the most interesting and dramatic chapters in political history. A number of interesting portraits of the men and women dealt with adds to the attractiveness of the volume, which is unusually presentable in outward form.

*A bicentennial  
life of Wesley.*

The Rev. William Henry Meredith does well to base his account of "The Real John Wesley" (Jennings & Pye) on the Journal of that ever-interesting man. But perhaps we should have entered upon our reading of this attractive volume with keener zest, had not the author proclaimed it in his preface as "giving a unique portraiture" of its subject. Moreover, the Methodist minister is throughout a little too obvious in the narrator. Wesley's is a life that can best be left to point its own moral. The chapter on his wit and humor hardly succeeds in proving him a humorist. Wit he had in good measure, for he was surprisingly alert in mind no less than in body. Meeting in a narrow lane a purse-proud squire who rudely declared that he never turned out for a fool, Wesley at once replied, "I always do," and turned aside to let the other pass. A sense of humor would have saved Wesley from the childish credulity and absurd superstition that here and there crop out in his Journal. Mr. Meredith's book will give special satisfaction to those of his own communion, though it fails to make the great Methodist any more real to the reader than do other accounts written with that object less obviously in view.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

Professor Clément Huart, of the Ecole des Langues Orientales, has prepared "A History of Arabic Literature" (Appleton) for the series of "Literatures of the World," now numbering an even dozen of volumes. The scope of this work is wide, since it includes all literature in the Arabic language, and extends from the pre-Islamic poets of the desert all the way down to the journalism of to-day. A work so packed with unfamiliar names and titles can hardly be said to make interesting reading for anyone but a specialist, but there can be no doubt of its scholarly character, or of the desirability for reference purposes of such a compendium of a literature that has played a great part in the world's thought.

The appearance of the seventh and concluding volume in the "definitive edition de luxe" of Edward FitzGerald's works, published by the Macmillan Co., leads us to add a final word of praise to what we have already said regarding this edition. Here, for the first time, the incomparable Letters are brought together and arranged in correct chronological order, with an Index making their wealth of allusion readily available for reference. This fact, together with the handsome outward appearance of the set, makes it by far the best edition of FitzGerald that we now have, or are likely to have in the future.

"Masters of English Landscape Painting" is the subject of the latest special number of "The International Studio" (John Lane). J. S. Cotman, David Cox, and Peter De Wint are the three masters considered, and they are dealt with, respectively, by Messrs. Laurence Binyon, A. L. Baldry, and Walter Shaw Sparrow. Profuse illustrations, a great many in color, are a special feature of the work.



## NOTES.

A pretty edition of FitzGerald's "Polonius," attractively printed in black and red and bound in full limp leather, is issued by the Scott-Thaw Co. as the first volume of their "Wisdom Series."

A small first edition of "My Own Story" by Mr. J. T. Trowbridge has been issued in uncut style, bound in boards with paper label, each copy being signed by the author. It is being rapidly taken up by collectors and book-lovers.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of a new edition, in two volumes, of "The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt." Mr. Roger Ingpen has acted as editor, and several photogravure portraits are provided for illustrations.

A series of drawings to illustrate Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has been made by an American artist, Mr. Charles Raymond Macauley, and will be included in a new edition of that work to be published this Fall by the Scott-Thaw Co.

Five new volumes in the new Dent-Macmillan Thackeray give us "Catherine," "Sketches and Travels in London," the "Christmas Books," the "Roundabout Papers," and "Denis Duval" united under the same covers with "Love the Widower."

A new series of standard reprints will be published this Fall by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., to be called the "Handy Volume Cambridge Classics." There will be eleven carefully selected books in this series, printed on clear white wove paper, and attractively bound.

An edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage" is published by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., uniform with their other Stevenson reprints. The volume is uncommonly well-made in every detail, and illustrated with an interesting portrait and two small sketches in photogravure.

Mr. Montague Howard is the author of an authoritative work, "Old London Silver, its History, its Marks and its Makers," which the Scribners will publish this Fall in an elaborate and handsome volume. It has been years in preparation, and will no doubt be recognized at once as the authority in its field.

"Songs from the Hearts of Women," compiled by Mr. Nicholas Smith, is a recent publication of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. It consists of one hundred religious lyrics and hymns by women writers, each of them being accompanied by a brief commentary of a combined biographical and critical character.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing the second volume in Professor Liddell's large "Elizabethan Shakspeare," containing "The Tempest"; and they are also issuing the first volume in a low-priced library edition for those who do not care to purchase the regular edition in its very expensive form.

"The Poet Gray as a Naturalist," being selections from the notes of Gray in his copy of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, will be published this month by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston. The volume will contain facsimiles of some of the pages, together with an introduction by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are bringing out an extra-illustrated edition of President Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People." To the already unusually large number of illustrations in this work the publishers have added twenty-five photogravure portraits of the Presidents, from Washington to Roosevelt.

The inexpensive and readable "Fireside" Dickens published by Mr. Henry Frowde is now complete. The new volumes are "The Uncommercial Traveller," the "Christmas Stories," "Our Mutual Friend," filling nearly a thousand pages, and, in a single volume, "Master Humphrey's Clock" and "Edwin Drood."

Both in England and America the first edition of Morley's Life of Gladstone was sold out on publication, owing to the unexpectedly large demand for the book. So eagerly has the British public taken up the work that there is talk of its issue in parts, as novels used to be published in the days of Thackeray and Dickens.

The first volume in "Margaret Sidney's" famous "Pepper" series, entitled "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," has taken a new lease of life in the illustrated edition just issued by the Lothrop Co., who state that the book is more popular now than at any time during the more than twenty years that it has been on the market.

Ruskin's biographer and friend, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, has written a supplementary volume of reminiscences which he calls "Ruskin Relics." It presents some drawings by Ruskin and chatty anecdotes, and other interesting material concerning him. The book is announced for publication in the early Spring by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Mr. James Schouler's "Eighty Years of Union" (Dodd) is a short history of the United States from 1783 to 1865, condensed for school uses from the well-known large work by the same author. The condensation is not by abstraction, but by the selection of lengthy complete passages, on the plan similarly applied not long ago to the works of Francis Parkman.

"Samuel Brohl and Company," by Victor Cherbuliez, is published by the Ormeril Co., Cincinnati, in their "Collection of Foreign Authors," which leads us to ask the question why some publisher does not have the good sense to give us a complete Cherbuliez—the whole twenty or more volumes—in English, and thus earn the gratitude (as well as the dollars) of hosts of readers.

"The Dance of Life," by the author of "Doctor Syntax," and Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," both with the original colored illustrations by Rowlandson, are the latest additions to the series of reprints published by the Messrs. Appleton, of which we have already made mention. We should be grateful to the publishers if they would provide the series with a collective title.

The A. Wessels Company has secured the American edition of "Stevensoniana" by Mr. J. A. Hammerton, which will be published by them immediately. The edition is limited to 1000 copies for England and America, and is issued uniform with the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson. The single aim before the compiler was to search for his material only in the forgotten pages of English and American periodicals, and in books by writers of eminence not entirely devoted to Stevenson.

The "Mermaid Series" of old English dramatists was one of the most useful collections of reprints ever undertaken. The volumes were well-edited, and provided trustworthy reproductions of the original plays. When the publication slackened, and, after the appearance of about a score of volumes, ceased altogether, it was to us a matter of deep regret. We now welcome a new edition of this series, reduced in size of volume and made more attractive than the earlier issue in many

ways. What is still better news is that several new volumes are to be added to the series. The Messrs. Scribner import the set, of which Marlowe, Steele, Congreve, and the three volumes of Jonson are now at hand.

The first of the volumes upon the life and work of the late James A. McNeill Whistler which may be expected to appear during the next year or so, is announced for immediate publication by J. B. Lippincott Company. The author is Mr. Arthur Jerome Eddy, who for a number of years enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished American painter, wit, and critic, and was a close observer of his character and habits. The volume will bear the title, "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler."

J. B. Lippincott Company announce that they will shortly publish in this country, in coöperation with Messrs. Duckworth & Company in England, "A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times," by the distinguished Copenhagen actor, Karl Mantzius, translated by L. Von Cossel, with an introduction by Mr. William Archer. The first two volumes, which are almost ready, deal with the earliest times, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. The third volume treats of the English drama in Shakespeare's time.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish a neat series of "Handy Volume Classics" in a "pocket edition" of which the following six numbers have just been received: "Frondes Agrestes," by John Ruskin; "The Conduct of Life," by Emerson; "Past and Present," by Carlyle; a selection from Cotton's Montaigne; Franklin's autobiography, edited by Mr. N. H. Dole; and a volume called "Elizabethan Dramatists," edited by Mr. G. A. Watrous, and containing "Dr. Faustus," "Every Man in his Humour," and "Philaster."

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

November, 1903.

Abydos, Ten Temples of. W. M. F. Petrie. *Harper*.  
 Arctic America, Camp Life in. A. J. Stone. *Scribner*.  
 Avovals. George Moore. *Lippincott*.  
 Beauty, A Crime against. Arlo Bates. *Atlantic*.  
 Bismarck, My Recollections of. Andrew D. White. *Century*.  
 Bret Harte's Country, Through. E. C. Peixotto. *Scribner*.  
 British Monarchy, An Indictment of the. *North American*.  
 Browning, Two Estimates of. W. P. Trent. *Forum*.  
 Chamberlain's Scheme, Western Canada's View of. *No. Amer.*  
 Champlain. Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper*.  
 China and the Gold Standard. C. A. Conant. *No. American*.  
 Congress—Is it Representative? S. J. Barrows. *No. Amer.*  
 Crime, Present Epidemic of. J. M. Buckley. *Century*.  
 Defense, Economic Conditions for. Brooks Adams. *Atlantic*.  
 Drama, Literary Merit of our. B. Matthews. *Scribner*.  
 Epigrams, American. Brander Matthews. *Harper*.  
 Fable and Woodmyth. Ernest Thompson Seton. *Century*.  
 Finland, A Defense of Russia's Policy in. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Food Problem, Scientist and the. Ray S. Baker. *Harper*.  
 Football—Is it Good Sport? G. E. Merrill. *No. American*.  
 Forest Reservation. Henry Michelson. *North American*.  
 Fort Riley Maneuvers, The. Philip Eastman. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Galveston's Great Sea Wall. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Growing Old. Norman Hapgood. *Atlantic*.  
 Historian, American, Problem of. W. G. Brown. *Atlantic*.  
 Hudson, Fighting the. H. Addington Bruce. *Century*.  
 Italian Villas. Edith Wharton. *Century*.  
 Italy's Queen, Interviewing. Maud Howe. *Lippincott*.  
 Japanese Language and Literature, Rebirth of. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Journalism. Sir Leslie Stephen. *Atlantic*.  
 Juvenile Literature,—So-Called. J. P. True. *Atlantic*.

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 Leisure, A City of. Otto von Gottberg. *Harper*.  
 Lions, A World's Congress of. H. F. Osborn. *Century*.  
 London from a 'Bus-Top. Sidney Brooks. *Harper*.  
 Macedonian Problem, Mohammedan View of. *No. American*.  
 Municipal Crusade, A Unique. Frances Carruth. *No. Amer.*  
 Municipal Reform, A Great. B. J. Hendrick. *Atlantic*.  
 Nations, Making of. Herbert W. Horwill. *Forum*.  
 Nation's Print Shop, The. J. D. Whelpley. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 New York City Campaign, The. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Radium and its Wonders. G. F. Kunz. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Rifle, The New Springfield. C. J. Leach. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Ruakin, A Postscript on. Vernon Lee. *North American*.  
 St. Gaudens, Augustus. Royal Cortissoz. *North American*.  
 Salisbury and the U. S. M. W. Hazeltine. *North American*.  
 Sargent, John S. Royal Cortissoz. *Scribner*.  
 School Systems, Public, Administration of. *Forum*.  
 Senate, The. Henry Cabot Lodge. *Scribner*.  
 Stock Exchange, The New York. E. C. Stedman. *Century*.  
 Submarines, British and French. A. S. Hurd. *Forum*.  
 Thackeray's Friendship with an American Family. *Century*.  
 Trasmene. Arthur Colton. *Atlantic*.  
 Universe, New Problems of the. Simon Newcomb. *Harper*.  
 West, Great, How We Bought the. Noah Brooks. *Scribner*.  
 Whitman as an Editor. C. M. Skinner. *Atlantic*.  
 Winter in the Country. Edward S. Martin. *Harper*.  
 Wireless Telegraphy Conference, Preliminary. *No. American*.  
 Woman's Victory, The. Maarten Maartens. *Harper*.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 203 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

##### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Life of William Ewart Gladstone. By John Morley. In 3 vols., illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$10.50 net.

Reminiscences of the Civil War. By General John B. Gordon, of the Confederate Army. With portraits, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 474. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. net.

The Reminiscences of an Astronomer. By Simon Newcomb. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 424. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 net.

Hawthorne and his Circle. By Julian Hawthorne. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 372. Harper & Brothers. \$2.25 net.

Recollections, Personal and Literary. By Richard Henry Stoddard; edited by Ripley Hitchcock; with Introduction by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 333. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50 net.

Madame de Montespan. By H. Noel Williams. Illus. in photogravure, 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 384. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50 net.

The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson. By Thomas E. Watson. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 534. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50 net.

The Sailor King: William the Fourth, his Court and his Subjects. By Fitzgerald Molloy. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$6.50 net.

Memoirs of Monsieur D'Artagnan, Captain-Lieutenant of the First Company of the King's Musketeers. Now first trans. into English by Ralph Nevill. In 3 vols., illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Little, Brown, & Co. \$9. net.

Lucretia Borgia: According to Original Documents and Correspondence of her Day. By Ferdinand Gregorovius; trans. from the German by John Leslie Garner. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 378. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.25 net.

Laura Bridgman: Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What he Taught Her. By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 394. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50 net.

My Mamie Rose: The Story of my Regeneration. By Owen Kildare. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 308. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50 net.

Contemporary Men of Letters Series. Edited by William Aspenwall Bradley. First vols.: Walter Pater, by Ferris Greenleaf; Bret Harte, by Henry W. Boynton. Each with portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut. McClure, Phillips & Co. Per vol., 75 cts. net.

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Warwick Castle and Its Earls, from Saxon Times to the Present Day. By the Countess of Warwick. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut, pp. 882. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3. net.

The Dutch Founding of New York. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 218. Harper & Brothers. \$2.50 net.

Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illus. in color, photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 460. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3. net.

Eighty Years of Union: Being a Short History of the United States, 1783-1865. By James Schouler. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 418. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75 net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with Introduction and Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. VI, 1583-1588. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 325. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.

Within the Pale: The True Story of Anti-Semitic Persecutions in Russia. By Michael Davitt. 12mo, pp. 300. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.20 net.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

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Irish Life in Irish Fiction. By Horatio Sheafe Krans. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 338. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

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English Metrists. By T. S. Omond. 16mo, pp. 120. Tunbridge Wells, England: R. Pelton. Paper.

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\* Chapters 1 and 2 of "The Story of a Book" appeared in the two previous issues of THE DIAL.

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To the question, "What popular dictionary is accepted as of the highest authority and value by the people of the United States,"—could there be any more weighty answer than this almost unanimous testimony of the Supreme Court Judges of the Nation and all the States?

Another tribunal may be cited, which in a different field carries not less authority, and which speaks with one voice. The public school systems of the forty-five States are practically a unit in favor of the International. Every one of their State Superintendents recommends it in the highest terms. In every State Normal school it is the accepted standard. Wherever State funds have been appropriated for the purchase of a large dictionary for the schools, Webster's has been the book. The school books of the country, wherever they are of such character as to require a standard in spelling, pronunciation, and definition, follow the International with hardly an exception.

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